



AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

VOLUME 25, NUMBER 27

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MARCH 26, 1956

Big Controversy on Racial Issues

Dispute over Supreme Court's School Segregation Order Grows More Serious

AMERICA has long been confronted by thorny racial problems, and every now and then they reach the serious stage. Such is the case today. A major role, in bringing them to the boiling point, has been played by the school segregation question.

Segregation—or separation—of white and Negro public school pupils has long been required by state law in most of the South. Until recently, it was required in 17 states and the District of Columbia. It was permitted by law in a few other states.

Large numbers of Negroes, along with many white people, have strongly opposed the practice of segregation. They have often gone to court in an effort to have it eliminated from schools and other places where it has existed. Racial-segregation laws, these people assert, violate constitutional requirements that all persons must receive equal treatment by the federal and state governments.

Groups which defend segregation deny that this is the case. Such groups argue that it is all right for the races to be kept separate as long as they are given equal facilities.

About 60 years ago, the race question was taken to the U. S. Supreme Court in a key lawsuit involving railway travel. The state of Louisiana was accused of violating our federal Constitution by compelling Negroes to ride in separate coaches from white

(Continued on page 2)



TWO CHINESE announcer-translators for Voice of America, the State Department's radio-television service for foreign lands

Telling America's Story Abroad

Through Radio, Libraries, Films, and Other Services, U. S. Information Agency Is Attempting to Spread the Truth Overseas About Our Nation

ABOUT 2 months ago, President Dwight Eisenhower sent a letter to Soviet Premier Nikolai Bulganin. It was a friendly reply to an earlier letter from Bulganin in which the Soviet leader had proposed a treaty of friendship between his country and the United States.

President Eisenhower answered that the 2 nations were already bound by "a solemn treaty—the Charter of the United Nations." He added that "it is deeds and not words alone which count."

Americans were informed immedi-

ately about the President's letter by newspapers, radio, and television. Yet, so far as the Russian people knew, Eisenhower had not answered Bulganin's letter. There was no mention of the President's reply, either in the Soviet press or on the air.

Into this situation stepped the Voice of America, the overseas radio program of the U. S. State Department. It undertook a campaign to inform the Soviet people of President Eisenhower's letter. It beamed many programs—in the Russian language—into the Soviet Union, reporting the true facts.

The Voice of America thereby exploded the idea, which many Russians might have held, that President Eisenhower had rudely ignored Bulganin's proposal. After many of our broadcasts, the Soviet leaders finally told their people about Eisenhower's reply.

This incident is one example of what the Voice of America does. Another illustration was the U. S. reply last month to a Soviet protest about balloons floating over Russia. The Soviet Union had claimed that the balloons violated international law and were a hostile action by the United States.

Our State Department sent a note to the Soviet Union, explaining that the balloons were part of a world-wide weather survey. Yet once more the American response was not made public. The Russian people could only presume that we had made no reply to the charges.

Again the Voice of America stepped in, reporting the true facts. Later the Soviet Union came out with an account of the U. S. reply, just as it finally did in the earlier case of Eisenhower's letter to Bulganin. Had it not been for the vigorous action of the Voice, though, it may have been that the Soviet people would still be in the dark as to what had taken place on both occasions.

From its headquarters in Washington, D. C., the Voice of America aims to give the people of other countries an accurate picture of American life and to acquaint them with our foreign policies. At the same time, our broadcasters try to answer hostile communist propaganda which attempts to turn the people of other lands throughout the world against us.

More than 75 programs, ranging in

(Concluded on page 6)

HERE AND ABROAD - - - PEOPLE, PLACES, AND EVENTS

EASTER HOLIDAY

In accordance with its usual practice, the AMERICAN OBSERVER will not publish an issue on the Monday which coincides with the Easter holiday. Consequently, no paper will be published on April 2. The next issue will be dated April 9. That paper, in observance of Pan American Week, will feature the 20 republics south of the Rio Grande.

NAVY BLIMPS

Blimps have become an effective weapon for the Navy in anti-submarine patrolling and warfare. About 30 helium-filled airships are now in use and 15 more have been ordered.

RUSSIAN POPULATION

Observers now believe that the population of the Soviet Union may be only about 200,000,000. They base their calculations on figures recently given in a speech by a high communist official. Before the new figures came to light, the Soviet Union's popula-

tion was estimated to be close to 220,000,000.

NEW MUSEUM

The Statue of Liberty in New York harbor will soon contain a museum. It will be known as the American Museum of Immigration, and will be dedicated to the millions of people who have come to the United States as immigrants. A drive to raise \$5,000,000 for meeting the cost of this project will start next month.

LAND LAW

A new agrarian reform law has gone into effect in Guatemala. The measure is designed to aid and protect small farmers. Among other things, the law aims to distribute thousands of acres of land among farm families.

DIALING PARIS

Beginning in April, long-distance telephone calls between Paris and Brussels, Belgium, will be made simply by dialing the number wanted. It

won't be necessary for an operator to put calls through. Eventually, all European capitals will be joined by automatic phone service.

AID TO INDIA

The United States provided about three-fourths of the total foreign assistance India has received during the past 5 years. The Indian Finance Ministry reports that, of a total of \$685,000,000 in aid, nearly \$500,000,000 came from this country. The report did not list any assistance from the Soviet Union or other communist countries.

GOING UP

The government of Venezuela plans to build a 50-story skyscraper in Caracas, the capital city. The structure is scheduled to be completed in 2 years. Its sponsors say the building will be the tallest in South America. It will be used for offices. The project also will include a 3-story parking area, a theater, and a restaurant.

Racial Dispute

(Continued from page 1)

people. But the Supreme Court ruled that the separate coaches were permissible, so long as they were of equal quality.

Thus was born the "separate but equal" doctrine, which also took root with respect to schools. States could provide separate schools for white students and Negro youths, so long as the schools were of equal quality.

At various times while this doctrine prevailed, the Supreme Court ordered the admission of Negro students to certain state-operated white colleges and other institutions. In each case, the decision was based on findings that the Negroes would otherwise get inferior training. For instance, if a state didn't provide a full-fledged Negro law school, it had to admit Negroes to the law school at its regular university for white students.

Many Negro leaders still felt that members of their race were being mistreated under this arrangement. They argued as follows:

"In a number of cases, even when the states claim to be providing equal facilities for all pupils, Negro schools aren't actually as good as those for the white students. Furthermore, segregation represents an effort to mark us as inferior to white people. It has a depressing, discouraging effect on the minds of Negro youth, and hampers their ability to learn. Therefore, it causes real inequality. It violates our constitutional rights as Americans."

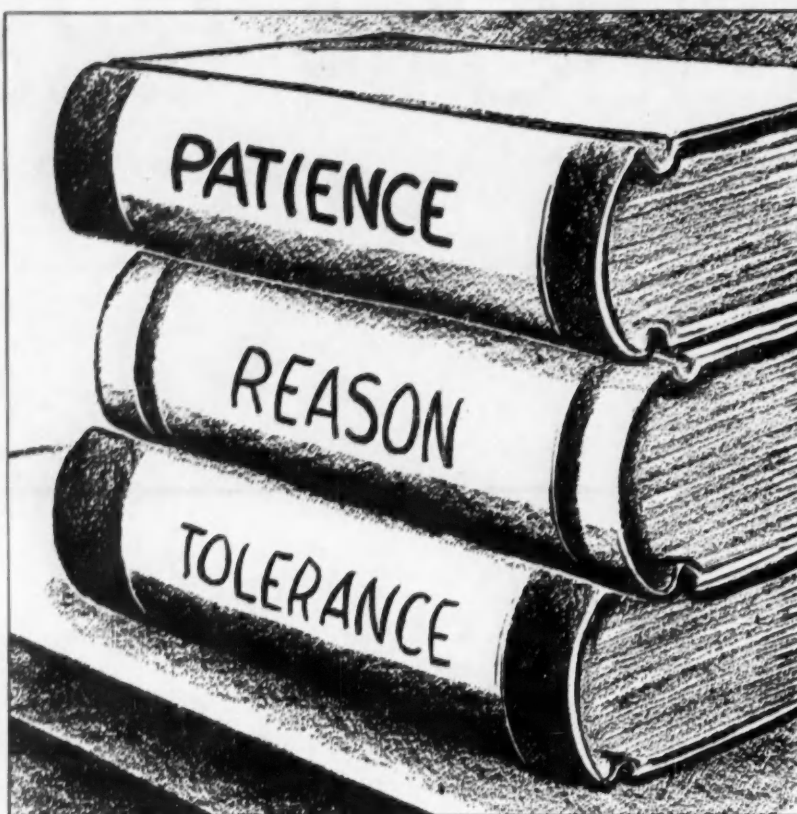
Other View

Defenders of segregation replied to such arguments in this way:

"Negroes are entitled to schools that are just as good as those provided for their white neighbors. We agree completely with this principle. But no race has a right to insist on close association with another, unless the intermingling is acceptable to both groups. The use of separate school facilities—school segregation—helps to minimize racial tensions and friction, which are harmful to all groups concerned. As a matter of fact, many Negroes prefer to have separate schools."

A few years ago, legal cases involving this sharp difference of opinion were taken to court in several states and in the District of Columbia. The issue finally reached the U. S. Supreme Court, and our nation's 9 top justices were faced with this question:

Even if the facilities and equipment for both races are equal, is public school segregation unjust? In other words, does it deprive Negroes of



THESE, a Tennessee cartoonist suggests, are textbooks we need in the effort to solve our racial problems by peaceful, legal means

their guaranteed constitutional rights of equality? On May 17, 1954, a unanimous Court said: "We believe that it does."

The Supreme Court's 1954 decision carried no detailed orders on how the job of desegregation—also called *integration*—was to be handled. The Court's instructions on this matter were to come later—in May 1955.

Even then, the justices set no exact deadline for the merging of all white and Negro schools. Instead, they simply pointed to the establishment of unified school systems as an eventual goal, and called for "a prompt and reasonable start" toward it.

In recent weeks, the Supreme Court has spoken again on segregation—ruling against that practice in tax-supported colleges and universities. (The 1954 and 1955 decisions had dealt only with elementary and high schools.)

The Supreme Court's sweeping decisions, which went against long-range school policies in more than a third of our states, have brought forth varied reactions. Certain "border" states and communities have taken fairly rapid steps to merge their white and Negro school systems. Such areas include the District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Oklahoma, and West Virginia. Other states are moving more slowly, and still others appear determined to resist the Court's decrees.

Legislatures in certain southern states have passed formal resolutions of protest against the anti-segregation rulings. Virginia, for example, calls the Supreme Court's action an "illegal encroachment" upon states' rights. Georgia and Alabama call it null and void "and of no effect."

Resolutions along this line are generally referred to as acts of *interposition*. In other words, the state seeks to place or position itself between its own people and the federal government. (The Supreme Court, of course, is a branch of the federal government.)

The general argument of the states that have adopted such resolutions is to this effect:

"In seeking to outlaw public school segregation, the Supreme Court went far beyond its constitutional power and authority. The justices tried to substitute their own personal ideas for the established law of the land. It has long been agreed that school management should be left to the states. There is nothing in the Constitution which decrees otherwise. It is the duty of our states to resist the Supreme Court's encroachment."

Opponents of this viewpoint reply along the following line:

"In our system of government, the Supreme Court's right to speak 'the last word' on the meaning of federal laws and the Constitution has been generally accepted. The Court may sometimes make mistakes in performing this job, but it is less likely to do so than other agencies, and there must be some final authority. If each state were to interpret the Constitution as it saw fit, we couldn't stay together as one country."

Making Plans

Meanwhile, a number of southern states are making plans to keep their white and Negro school pupils separated regardless of what the Supreme Court says. Virginia, for instance, has taken steps to amend its constitution so that the state government can make tuition payments to parents who enroll their children in segregated private schools. (Private schools are not covered by the Supreme Court's desegregation rulings.)

Colleges, as well as elementary and high schools, have been brought into the racial controversy. A much-publicized case is that of a young Negro woman—Atherine Lucy. Backed by federal court rulings, she sought to enter the University of Alabama. Violence broke out shortly after Miss Lucy began attending classes, and so the university suspended her. Later she was expelled on grounds that she had made false accusations against the school. Also expelled was a white student, charged with taking a leading part in the demonstrations against Miss Lucy.

Supporters of Miss Lucy insist that

she was unfairly treated. "No matter what formal reasons the university may have given for her expulsion," they argue, "the underlying cause of the difficulty was her race and color."

Spokesmen for the other side reply that the university *did* seek to be fair. They mention the fact that it expelled a white student for his alleged part in the disorders, and took milder disciplinary action against several others. Also, they claim that Miss Lucy from the outset was encouraged and supported by "outside agitators" who were trying to impose their ideas on the state of Alabama.

In Congress, there is likelihood that one of President Eisenhower's major legislative proposals will be sidetracked because of the segregation fight. Eisenhower wants the federal government to furnish sizable amounts of money to help our states and local communities with school construction. But there is a chance that this issue won't come to a final vote—because of a side dispute over whether the aid measure, if passed, should provide funds for localities that keep segregation in their schools.

Also causing controversy in Washington is the "Declaration of Constitutional Principles" which was issued about 2 weeks ago by a large group of southern congressmen. This statement reads in part as follows:

"We regard the [anti-segregation] decision of the Supreme Court . . . as a clear abuse of judicial power. It climaxes a trend in the federal judiciary . . . to encroach upon the reserved rights of the states and the people. . . ."

"We commend the motives of those states which have declared the intention to resist forced integration by any lawful means."

"We appeal to the states and people who are not directly affected by these decisions [to remember that] the victims of judicial encroachment. . . ."

"In this trying period, as we all seek to right this wrong, we appeal to our people not to be provoked by the agitators and troublemakers invading our states and to scrupulously refrain from disorder and lawless acts."

As soon as this statement was issued, Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota suggested that a declaration be drawn up and signed by congressmen who support the Supreme Court's anti-segregation ruling. Humphrey thinks a large number of lawmakers would firmly agree that the Court's decision is in line with U. S. constitutional provisions for fair and equal treatment of all persons by the federal government and the states.

The segregation topic is currently



EARL WARREN, U. S. Chief Justice, read the Supreme Court's decision banning segregation in the nation's schools



SENATOR James Eastland, Democrat of Mississippi, is an outstanding leader against integration in the schools

so important to the nation that nearly all leading political figures have commented upon it. For example, an outstanding leader in the fight against merging white and Negro school systems is Democratic Senator James Eastland of Mississippi. He argues that the Supreme Court had no legal basis for its anti-segregation ruling. "Corrupt decisions of a court," he says, "do not change the law."

New York's Governor Averell Harriman, a possible Democratic choice for the 1956 Presidential nomination, strongly favors the Supreme Court's decision. He urges vigorous federal action to see that it is carried out.

Adlai Stevenson, who is actively seeking the Democratic nomination, takes a somewhat different position. He favors desegregation, but feels that the process must be gradual. Says Stevenson:

"We cannot by the stroke of a pen reverse customs and traditions that are older than the Republic itself. . . . We must proceed . . . with all reasonable speed. But we must recognize that it is reason alone that will determine our rate of continued progress."



AUTHERINE LUCY—a highly controversial figure in segregation dispute

Senator Estes Kefauver of Tennessee, another Democratic Presidential contender, comments that the Supreme Court's anti-segregation ruling is the law of the land, and that no person's opportunities should be curbed because of race.

Christian Herter, governor of Massachusetts and a prominent GOP spokesman, urges our federal government not to seek integration by force. He believes that "much progress" has already been made in solving our racial problems, and that more will be made from this point on if we do not force the issue than if we do.

President Eisenhower speaks favorably of the Supreme Court's anti-segregation stand, but he adds:

"Let us remember. . . . The people who have this deep emotional reaction on the other side were not acting over these past 3 generations in defiance of the law. They were acting in compliance with the law as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States under the decision of 1896."

"Now, that has been completely reversed, and it is going to take time for them to adjust their thinking and their progress to that. But I have never yet given up my belief that the American people, faced with a great problem like this, will approach it intelligently and with patience and with understanding . . . and I do deplore any extreme action on either side."

These are among the widely ranging views that are being expressed on one of the most difficult issues of our day.

—By TOM MYER



MARIO LANZA and Jean Fenn sing in the new motion picture "Serenade." The film has a plot, but it mainly features Lanza's singing.

Radio-TV-Movies

"SERENADE," a new motion picture in color, stars Mario Lanza in the role of an opera singer of humble origin who fights his way to success. His attempt to separate his private life from his career makes an entertaining movie. Much of the action takes place in Mexico, and a camera crew traveled 2,000 miles to film some scenes.

Mario Lanza is a busy man in "Serenade," with a quota of 16 songs which total more than an hour of singing. The motion picture also stars Joan Fontaine and Vincent Price.

NBC television network is currently presenting a special series of telecasts which portray various aspects of American life during the past half-century. The programs may be seen each Sunday afternoon through May 27. The series, called "Princeton '56," is produced in cooperation with Princeton University.

The first group of programs in the series studies the artist in America, stressing the development of literature. Other telecasts will deal with natural and social sciences.

Science enthusiasts should tune in the CBS radio program, "Adventures in Science," heard each Saturday afternoon. This program has been on the air for more than 25 years, and last year it won an award as the best science radio show for young people.

Each week, a distinguished guest describes interesting developments in the world of science. Two timely April programs will feature (1) Mr. Sam Walker, a Crusade For Freedom official, discussing "Balloons over Europe"; and (2) Dr. Charles Marsel, a college professor of chemical engineering, talking about "Rockets, missiles, and satellites." Consult your newspaper for time and station.

—By VICTOR BLOCK

Man Who Stopped — By Clay Coss

SPORTS fans all over the world have known of John Landy's track achievements for quite some time. Three times he has run a mile in less than 4 minutes. Once he ran this distance faster than any other man ever has in history—his time was 3 minutes and 58 seconds.

As a result of feats such as these, John Landy has become widely recognized as a great competitor and athlete. About two weeks ago, however, the world learned something else about this young man. It discovered that his qualities of greatness are not confined to the field of athletics.

Newspapers around the globe recently told the story of Landy's participation in a mile race in his home country of Australia. He was anxious to make a good showing, because this race might determine whether or not he would represent his nation in the Olympics this summer.

Landy was running around the track in excellent time, with a good chance of breaking his own world record of 3:58. Suddenly, a fellow runner in front of him fell. John jumped over him, immediately stopped, and came back to help his fallen opponent.

The victim of the accident said he was all right and urged Landy to hurry back into the race. This he did,

and won. His time was 4 minutes and 4.2 seconds. It is estimated that he lost 5 or 6 seconds by stopping, and that he might have surpassed his own record if he had kept going.

"It was the most gallant action I have seen in a lifetime of athletics,"



John Landy

said the coach of Roger Bannister, another great mile runner of our time.

In doing what he did, Landy set a splendid example for young people everywhere. No one likes to win any more than he

does, but he proved by his actions that he places human values above personal victory. He also proved that one can be a winner and a determined competitor—whether it be in sports, in business, or in other walks of life—without running over other people; without ignoring their feelings and interests.

In short, Landy possesses a fine balance between competition and cooperation. Both these qualities have a definite role in contributing to human achievement and happiness. There is a time and place for each.

Readers Say—

I believe our nation should change the method of electing the President. The present system is undemocratic, because it is possible for a man to be elected while receiving only a minority of the votes.

CAROL HOCHTHURN,
De Soto, Missouri

The electoral college should be done away with and voters should elect the President directly. More people would probably become interested in voting if our election system weren't so complicated.

BOYD JOHNSON,
Grand Junction, Colorado

We should not try to find a new system for choosing the President. The present method is satisfactory, and is as simple and easy to understand as any other plan that has been proposed.

PAUL COURTAWAY,
De Soto, Missouri

The United States, in my opinion, should continue its exchange of visitors with the Soviet Union. If we don't allow Red visitors, the communists will say that conditions here are so bad we do not wish anyone to see our country. If we do let communists enter, they will see how prosperous America is, and some of them, at least, will tell their people.

KATHERINE KRIEGER,
Prescott, Arizona

Why should we give away our technical secrets and get little or nothing in return? We should halt the exchange of visitors between our country and Russia.

HELEN SHEHAN,
Knoxville, Tennessee

The Soviet Union has been sending its top officials to this country. How do we know what they tell the Russian people about America, or if they tell the truth? If we continue to allow visitors from Russia to enter the United States, let it be workers and farmers, not their leaders.

MARY JO BECKETT,
Mt. Pleasant, Michigan

President Eisenhower's "soil bank" plan will help get rid of the farm surpluses. This should be combined with price supports for agricultural products to solve the farmers' main problems: how to get rid of their surplus goods and how to raise their incomes.

RONALD VEGA,
Alamogordo, New Mexico

What is the use of keeping high price supports for agricultural products when this is just what is driving prices down? A vicious circle exists, with every rise in supports creating more surpluses, which cause a further drop in prices.

JUDY LEEDS,
Washington, D. C.

AMERICAN OBSERVER

A text prepared for the study of current history in senior high schools, or the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth grades. Published by Civic Education Service, Inc., at 1733 K Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C., weekly throughout the year (except issues at Thanksgiving, Christmas, and Easter, and three issues from the middle of August to the first week in September). Subscription price, \$1.20 a school year or 60 cents a semester in clubs of 5 or more; single subscription \$2.00 a calendar year. For a term shorter than a semester the price is 3½ cents a week. Second-class mail privileges authorized at Washington, D. C., September 13, 1931.

Publications of
CIVIC EDUCATION SERVICE
American Observer The Junior Review
Weekly News Review The Young Citizen
Civic Leader

Walter E. Myer, Founder
Ruth G. Myer, Business Manager
Clay Coss, Managing Editor
J. Hubert Anderson, Executive Editor

Associate Editors
Anton A. Berle, Victor Black, Marvill Collins,
Tim Coss, Hazel L. Eldridge, Thomas F. Hawkins,
Barbara Huribert, Thomas E. Myer, Robert E. Schwelb, Howard O. Sweet, John W. Tottis, Jr.
William J. Shorrock, Editor of Civic Leader;
Julian E. Carabelle, Illustrator; Kermit Johnson, Art Editor; Jean Craig, Associate Artist

The Story of the Week

Air Power Probe

Next week, a Senate committee will begin hearings on our air defense program. The committee will be headed by Missouri's Democratic Senator Stuart Symington, who served as the nation's first Secretary of the Air Force under President Truman.

The probe into our air strength is expected to take about 3 months. Top Defense Department officials will appear before the Senate group to defend the administration's air build-up program. Other public officials, as well as private citizens who feel we are not doing enough toward building up our air defenses, will also be heard.

The Senate probe into our air power was touched off by Senator Symington and several other leaders when they charged that we are falling behind Russia in the production of certain warplanes and guided missiles. Administration leaders, meanwhile, contend that we are ahead of Russia in the over-all development of air weapons.

On Capitol Hill

Work on Capitol Hill is slowing down to a snail's pace, as the congressmen get ready for a 10-day recess over the Easter holidays. Meanwhile, here are some of the steps taken by the lawmakers since our last report on congressional activities:

The House passed a measure providing for a series of dams and irrigation projects on the Upper Colorado River Basin to be built by Uncle Sam. The Senate had passed a similar measure last year.

Both houses of Congress passed a number of bills providing government agencies, such as the Treasury and Post Office Departments, with the funds they need to carry on their work during the fiscal (bookkeeping) year beginning next July 1.

The House voted to continue certain taxes on such items as cigarettes, and a special tax on business corporations for another year.

A bill to eliminate federal control of the production of natural gas was passed by Congress, but vetoed by President Eisenhower.

The lawmakers are now working on these and other measures:

Senate and House committees are discussing a measure providing for nearly 5 billion dollars in aid to overseas countries.

Measures to grant statehood to Alaska and Hawaii are being considered in Senate and House committees.

A House study group is going over a proposal to provide about 25 billion dollars in federal funds for highway construction purposes over the next 13 years. The Senate passed a highway-building plan last year.

A House committee hopes to conclude hearings this week on a proposal to boost postal rates.

Last week, the Senate was trying to agree on a program for federal aid to farmers (see March 19 issue of this paper).

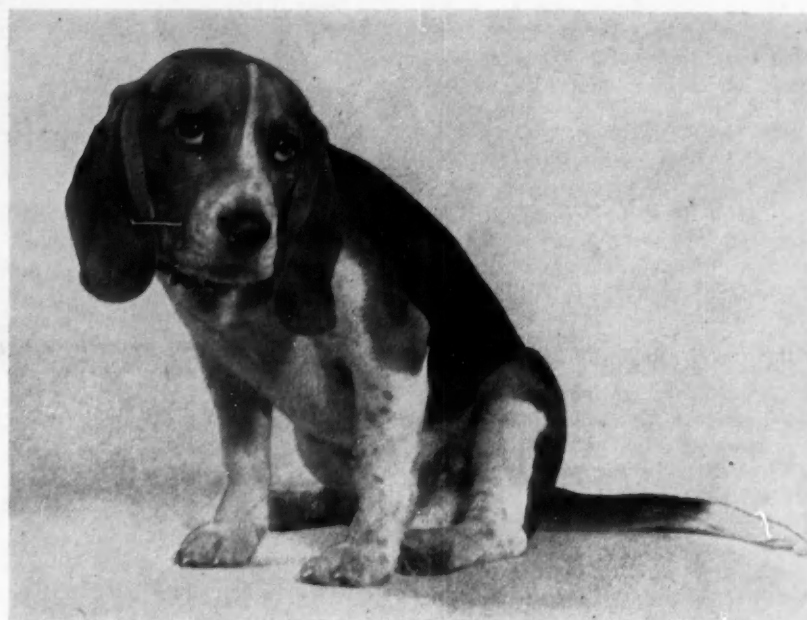
"Terrible" Stalin

Joseph Stalin was long regarded as one of Russia's greatest heroes. Soviet cities, factories, universities, and numerous other places, institutions, and monuments were named after him. During his long rule, which began in the 1920's and ended with his death 3 years ago this month, the Russian people were led to believe that Stalin was the "architect" of present-day communism.

But soon after Stalin's death, his successors began to play down his "accomplishments." They stopped claiming he was a great leader, and there were increasing hints that the new rulers disagreed with certain of his actions and policies.

The campaign against Stalin reached a climax not long ago when Russia's Communist Party boss Nikita Khrushchev, in a secret speech to party leaders, denounced the former dictator in violent terms. Khrushchev's views on Stalin have been spreading inside Russia and abroad. They include the following:

"No one was safe under Stalin's rule. He feared and distrusted everyone, and executed many Russians whom he falsely accused of treason. He even terrorized his closest associates who didn't know from one day



BEAGLE PUP. His breed is rated No. 1 in popularity among U. S. dogs.

to the next whether or not they would be permitted to live. He seriously weakened Russia before World War II by the senseless killing of top Red army officers." (Khrushchev failed to mention any of Stalin's crimes against other lands.)

How are the Soviet people reacting to the dramatic change in official views on Stalin? News reports coming out of Moscow say that many Russians were "highly upset" and "mixed up." It is reported that troops had to be sent to the Soviet republic of Georgia—Stalin's birthplace—to keep order in that section of the country.

Despite reports of demonstrations in Georgia and various other sections of Russia, no serious trouble is expected there. Observers point out that the Red army and the secret police are strong enough to prevent any widespread violence.

A Steppingstone?

Is the Vice Presidency a steppingstone to the nation's highest elective office? A look at our history shows that a relatively small number of Vice Presidents later won the Presidency.

All told, 11 men who held the nation's number 2 elective post later became Chief Executive. But of these, only 4 won Presidential elections after completing their Vice Presidential terms. The others succeeded to the Presidency at the death of the Chief Executive.

The 4 who were elected President after completing their Vice Presidential terms include John Adams, who served under George Washington; Thomas Jefferson, Vice President under John Adams; John Quincy Adams, who held the nation's number 2 elective post under James Monroe; and Martin Van Buren, Vice President under Andrew Jackson.

GI Bill of Rights

More than half of the veterans of the Korean War are now getting free college training under the GI Bill of Rights, according to the Veterans' Administration. By comparison, fewer than 1 out of 3 World War II veterans took college training under this program.

The GI Bill of Rights, which was first passed in 1944 for World War II veterans and later renewed for Korean War GI's, provided for a number of benefits to ex-servicemen including free schooling. This program was discontinued for persons entering the service after January 1955.

Get Out the Vote

"Is your name in the book?" "Vote—but don't vote in the dark." "See you at the polls!" These are the slogans for the 1956 "register, inform yourself, and vote" program, sponsored by the American Heritage Foundation.

This non-profit, private educational organization, consisting of American leaders in business, education, and labor, is working with such national groups as the American Legion, the League of Women Voters, and 100 or more others in a get-out-the-vote drive. All Americans, including high school students, are being asked to do what they can to encourage Americans to register as voters and to go to the polls next November.

Is your school planning a special get-out-the-vote program this year? If so, write and tell us about it so we can let others know about your activities.

Meanwhile, find out by what time voters in your area must be registered to vote, and encourage the adults you know to sign up as voters. Remember, in at least one state, Georgia, voters must be registered within 6 weeks (by May 5) to vote next fall.

In a Nutshell

Oregon's primary elections, scheduled for May 18, will be closely watched by political observers everywhere. In the primary contest, Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay, who plans to quit his post next June, will ask Republican voters to choose him as their candidate for the U. S. Senate. Senator Wayne Morse, who was elected as a Republican but who switched over to the Democratic Party, wants the Democrats to name him as their senatorial candidate.

The primary voting will give some idea of the relative popularity of the 2 men among Oregon voters. McKay is a staunch supporter of President



IN SOUTH VIET NAM, which became an independent republic a short time ago, this young woman is shown as she recently voted for delegates who will write a constitution for the nation which was formerly tied to France

Eisenhower, while Morse is one of the administration's sharpest critics.

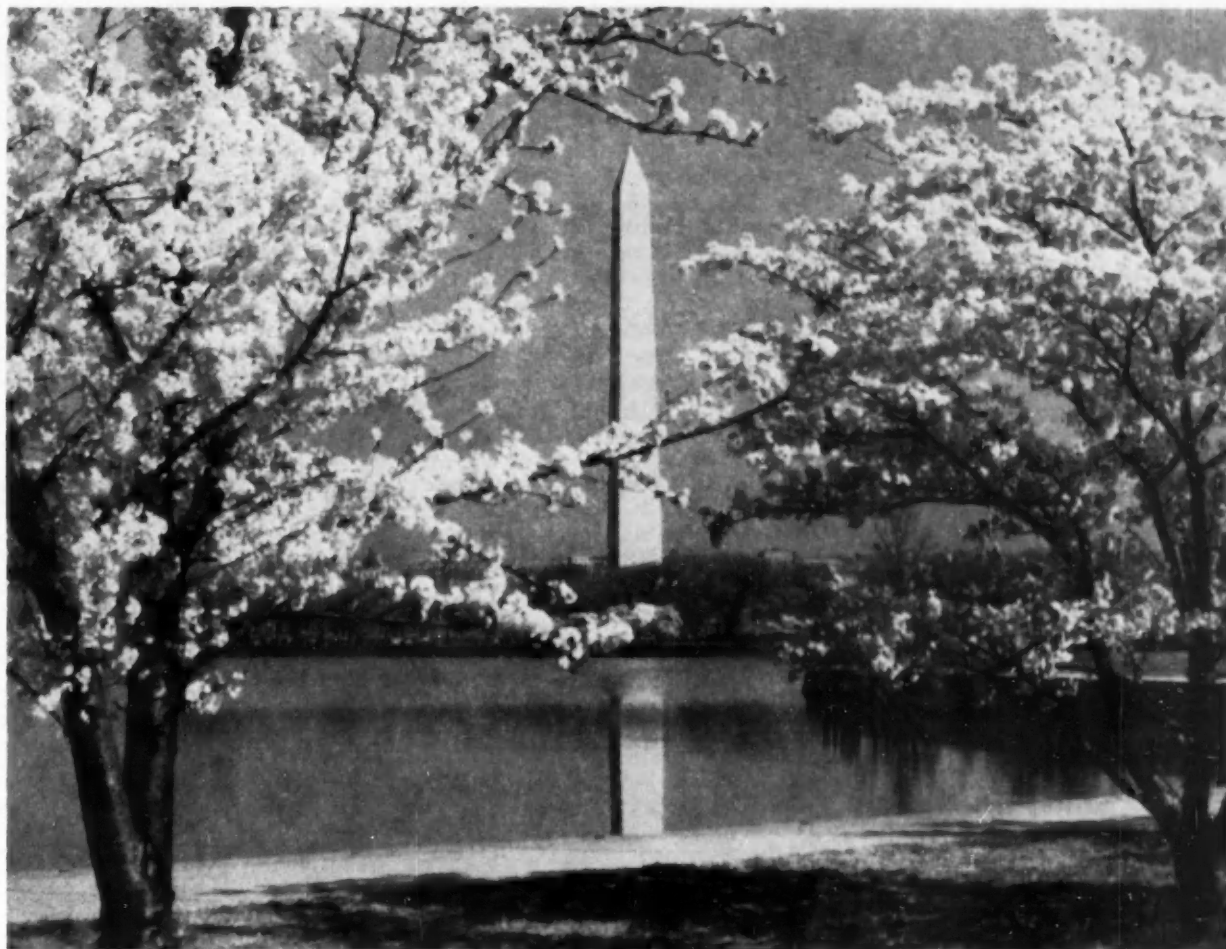
Easter Seals are now on sale. Funds from the sale of these seals are used to help crippled children.

Russia is making an all-out bid for friends among the Scandinavian countries of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. In recent months, the Soviets have invited the leaders of all 3 countries to Moscow for "friendly" talks. The Norwegian and Danish leaders have already visited Russia. Sweden's Premier Tage Erlander is to meet with top Red officials March 29.

Greece says she will ask the United Nations to decide the future of Cyprus, the British-controlled Mediterranean island that wants to unite with Greece. Meanwhile, anti-British feeling in Cyprus and Greece has led to new outbreaks of violence.

Britain is getting ready to welcome Soviet Premier Nikolai Bulganin and Russia's Communist Party boss Nikita Khrushchev on April 18. It is said that the largest police force ever to be assembled in London will be on hand to guard the Red leaders during their tour of the British capital.

Meanwhile, a number of exiles from lands seized by Russia, who are now living in England, plan to stage some big demonstrations against the Red visitors. The refugees want to remind the Soviet leaders that they (the exiles) want their homelands freed of Red control.



IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL, the famous cherry trees—a gift made long ago by Japan—will be in full bloom in April

Tunisians Vote

Yesterday, March 25, Tunisian voters were scheduled to elect officials who are to write a new constitution for their land. At present, Tunisia has some measure of self-rule but is closely supervised by France. The people of the North African country have long sought independence from French rule.

The Neo-Destour Party, considered to be the most powerful political group in Tunisia today, is expected to win the election. Leaders of this group say they will try to establish an independent Tunisian government friendly toward France if members of their group are elected.

Though France has agreed to permit Tunisian elections for a constitutional convention, French and Tunisian leaders still haven't fully agreed

on the terms of Tunisia's independence. Paris wants to keep some measure of control over the African land's foreign policies and defenses. Tunisians say they want to be completely independent of France, having only "friendly" ties with that country. Hence, Tunisia's road to freedom is still an uncertain one.

Pakistan's President

Major General Iskander Mirza is Pakistan's first president. He officially took over his post just a few days ago, when Pakistan formally adopted a new constitution and became a republic. From 1947, when the Asian land became independent of British rule, until recently, Pakistan had a temporary government. During that time, a new constitution was being drawn up.

As president, Mirza will have only minor official duties to perform. Prime Minister Mohammad Ali actually directs the country's affairs. Nevertheless, Mirza has considerable political influence at home.

Mirza, who is now 57, studied at Sandhurst, Britain's West Point, and served for a time in the British-supervised army of India. After 7 years of military service, he began a career in government. He held important posts in the public service of his country. When Pakistan became an independent nation in 1947, he was named its first Defense Secretary. Seven years later, he became governor of East Pakistan, one of the 2 big areas which form the Asian land.

Newsmen who have interviewed Mirza and have watched him at work say he is highly intelligent, pro-western in his views, and shows an "unfailing devotion" to his duties. When large areas of Pakistan were hit by serious floods last summer, Mirza visited the flooded villages to direct relief operations.

Blossom Festival

The nation's capital is getting ready for one of its regular events of the springtime, the National Cherry Blossom Festival. During Cherry Blossom Week, which runs from April 3 through April 8 this year, Washington will be host to an estimated 500,000 or more visitors.

Nature supplies the chief attraction of the show as she brings out the beautiful pink and white blooms on the hundreds of Japanese cherry trees around the Jefferson Memorial and other areas near the Potomac River. The trees were a gift from Japan more than 40 years ago.

There will be many special events for visitors. Among the highlights are an evening parade, a water pag-eant, a championship drill for high school bands, and a ball. A Cherry Blossom queen will be chosen to reign over the festivities.

CURRENT AFFAIRS PUZZLE

Fill in numbered vertical rows according to descriptions given below. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell the name of a geographical location.

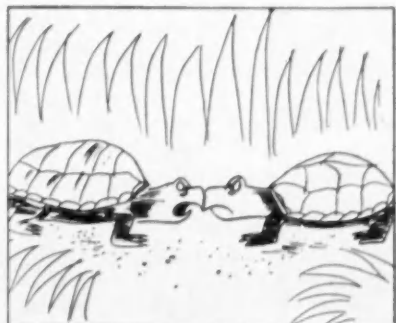
- Governor of New York.
- The Voice of America's floating station, the Coast Guard ship *Courier*, is now operating near the Greek island of _____.
- The state of _____ is working on a plan for paying tuition to students attending private schools, in an effort to bypass integration.
- Voice of America is now using _____ (abbreviation) for programs in some foreign lands.
- More than half of the Korean War veterans are going to college under the _____ Bill of Rights program.
- Most recent Russian-U. S. air dispute concerns _____.
- Communist efforts to _____ Voice broadcasts indicate that the Reds fear these programs.
- American of Revolutionary days whose famous words on love of liberty are still widely quoted today.
- Pakistan's first President.
- Troubled island, a British possession claimed by Greece.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

If a woman's intuition is so wonderful, how come they ask so many questions?

"I will show you how to earn twice as much money as you are now getting."
"It's no use. I'm doing that already."

Taxes and golf are a lot alike. You drive hard to get to the "green" and then wind up in the hole.



AL DOINE

There was a time when a fool and his money were soon parted. Now it happens to everyone.

A businessman thought his staff rather lazy and indifferent, so he pinned up the following notice:
"Bread is the staff of life, but that is no reason why the life of our staff should be one continual loaf."

"It's easy to tell if it's a friend or a bill collector at the door."
"How?"
"Just wait a while—and if it's a bill collector he won't go away."

"Do you believe in clubs for women?"
"Yes, if kindness fails."

A girl seeking a job was asked if she had any particular qualifications. She replied that she had won several advertising slogan contests.
"That's good," replied the manager, "but we need someone who is smart during office hours."
"Oh," answered the girl, "this was during office hours."

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Last Week

HORIZONTAL: St. Laurent. VERTICAL: 1. Stassen; 2. Herter; 3. oil; 4. Veracruz; 5. Columbus; 6. farm; 7. Helena; 8. Grant; 9. Cortines.

America's Story

(Concluded from page 1)

length from 15 minutes to 1 hour, are broadcast daily. Forty-one languages are employed, including 3 recent additions—Cambodian, Uzbek, and Gujarati. Cambodian broadcasts are directed at the Indochinese state of Cambodia. Programs in Uzbek are beamed into Uzbekistan, a Soviet province in central Asia. Gujarati is a language used in parts of India and is employed in certain programs to that country.

The Voice of America employs about 1,600 people. Many are announcers, able to speak various languages fluently, while others write scripts. Still others run the complicated broadcasting equipment.

To beam its programs overseas, the Voice has a network of 78 transmitters. They include 30 short-wave stations in the United States, located in or near New York City, Cincinnati, and San Francisco. The other transmitters are abroad.

Our government maintains relay stations in Greece, North Africa, Ceylon, Hawaii, Germany, the Philippines, and Okinawa. The last 3—with million-watt transmitters—are thought to be the world's most powerful broadcasting facilities. These stations pick up programs beamed from the United States and send them on farther. Arrangements are also made with foreign stations in some 15 countries to relay broadcasts to nearby areas.

Floating Station

We are also employing a floating broadcasting station, the U. S. Coast Guard ship *Courier*. It moves from one port to another and acts as a relay station wherever needed. At present, it is located near the Greek island of Rhodes in the eastern Mediterranean.

More than three-quarters of the daily program schedule of the Voice is directed to people in the communist lands. More than 55 hours of programs each day (originating from several stations) are directed at the Soviet Union and the communist areas of eastern Europe. About 20 hours daily, programs are transmitted to peoples in Red regions of Asia.

Programs vary from area to area. The breakdown in a single area differs, too, from day to day. In general, though, there is an even balance between news and features. Features include political comment, round-table discussions, programs on various phases of American life, and special events.

For example, *Panorama, U. S. A.* is a popular daily program. Broadcast in English, it brings to European listeners many short features about the United States, its people, music, and general culture. It is patterned somewhat on *Monitor*, an NBC program with which many readers of this paper are no doubt familiar.

In addition to direct shortwave broadcasts, the Voice offers programs recorded on tape to stations overseas. Through this device, people can hear United States news over local stations to which their radios are customarily tuned.

How effective are our overseas broadcasts? Do they really make friends for the United States? Or is the whole project a waste of time and money?

Much of the controversy that has swirled about the Voice of America from time to time stems from disagreements over these questions. The fact is that we lack wholly conclusive evidence, one way or the other, on the over-all effectiveness of the Voice of America.

It is plain that we cannot conduct a listeners' poll in lands behind the Iron Curtain. Even in countries where the governments are friendly to us, it is hard to determine exactly how much influence our radio programs are having in making lasting friends for the United States.

There is evidence, though, that many people abroad listen to these broadcasts. Surveys have been made in friendly lands, and reports have come in from U. S. embassies and missions. Iron-Curtain refugees have

the United States and Russia since last summer's Geneva Conference has had little effect on the battle of the airways. Powerful jamming units are still being used.

Jamming undoubtedly keeps some of our programs from getting through. Our officials believe, though, that the broadcasts are heard a good part of the time in most areas.

The Voice of America is not the only way in which we try to let other peoples know about the United States. In fact, the Voice is but one of the services of the U. S. Information Agency (USIA), which has offices in 79 lands. In each of these countries, the agency tries to give much information about the United States, tailoring the programs to the interests and customs of the people.

For example, in some nations, li-

USIA has undertaken to sell the American way of life is through the distribution to its overseas libraries of 3,500 copies of the latest Sears Roebuck mail-order catalog. The catalog is said to be one of the libraries' most popular items. People abroad read it avidly to see what Americans wear and use in their everyday lives, and to find out what these items cost.

Television is a big, new field into which our information agency is branching. Today the Voice of America is furnishing films for many of the 138 foreign TV stations on this side of the Iron Curtain. A weekly newsreel is a popular item. *Report on America* is a new program which provides much information about life in the United States.

Controversy over the USIA program usually breaks out each year when the request for funds is made to Congress. President Eisenhower has asked the lawmakers to set aside \$135,000,000 for our overseas information program next year. (The budget for the present year is \$87,000,000.) Already some opposition is developing to the President's request.

Program's Critics

Those who are critical of the information program put forth these views:

"The cost of our information program is too high in view of what it is accomplishing. It is supposed to make friends for us, but actually we have been losing ground in the Middle East and Far East where the communists have been making headway.

"In the long run, it is the basic policies of our government that will make friends for us abroad rather than what our information agency says. Today, many native peoples look upon the USIA program as 'propaganda' and pay little attention to it. Certainly the program's record does not merit a more than 50 per cent increase in funds as is being requested."

Those who defend the information program say:

"Funds requested for the USIA program for next year amount to about 80 cents for each American as compared to about 52 cents this year. Certainly in these critical times, it is well worth this small sum to bring the truth about the United States to people overseas. The communists are spending large sums to spread their propaganda against the American way of life, and we must combat their efforts by continuously telling our story abroad.

"Radio is still the only effective means of getting the truth behind the Iron Curtain. The world situation might be far worse today were it not for our information program, which has made us many friends abroad."

Whether the President's request for funds for our information program will be approved in substantially its present form or will be cut remains to be seen. Final action is not expected for some weeks.

(Note: High school students who intend to visit Washington may be interested in taking a conducted tour through the studios of the Voice of America. Tours of about 30 to 45 minutes are held each day, Monday through Friday, at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. If your class wishes a special group tour, it may be scheduled by writing in advance to Mr. Joseph L. Newman, Public Information Officer, Voice of America, U. S. Information Agency, Washington 25, D. C.)

—By HOWARD SWEET



UNCLE SAM broadcasts news about the free world behind the Iron Curtain

been interviewed. From all these contacts, we have learned that there is a regular listening audience.

About 2 years ago, Joseph Swiatlo, a high official in the secret police in communist Poland, fled to the west. As a man who had been high up among Poland's Red leaders, he was later interviewed about our radio broadcasts. He said:

"The Voice of America is one of the most effective instruments of the free world in combating the spread of communism. . . . This is the opinion of the leaders of the Communist Party of Poland. I was present at many communist-leader meetings which were called to discuss the effect of the broadcasts upon the minds of the Polish people and to chart methods of combating these words of truth which give the 'lie' to communist propaganda."

One indication of the effect of the Voice of America is found in the attempts of the Reds to curb our broadcasts. They continually try to "jam" them, so that the programs cannot be received. Jamming units make buzzing and squealing sounds intended to drown out the broadcasts.

Even the somewhat less tense atmosphere which has existed between

libraries and bookmobiles are effective in spreading knowledge about America. In a recent year, more than 54,000,000 people throughout the world made use of the USIA library service. In areas where illiteracy is widespread, posters, cartoons, and "comic books" have been effective in explaining present-day issues.

A USIA press service supplies news and photos for local newspapers and magazines in numerous lands. A special atoms-for-peace exhibit has gone to many countries. Now touring Japan, the exhibit drew 380,000 persons during the 2 months of November and December 1955.

This year, USIA will resume publication of a Russian-language magazine to be called *America Illustrated*. Showing various aspects of American life, it will be placed on Soviet newsstands each month for sale.

A similar magazine, published from 1945 to 1952, was very popular in Russia, but Soviet restrictions forced it to discontinue 4 years ago. Now the Soviet government is permitting us to circulate it in Russia once more. The magazine will try to show what America is really like and counteract Soviet propaganda.

One interesting method by which

The Work of President Eisenhower's Cabinet

Ten Men Direct the Federal Government's Executive Departments

A BIG share of the job of running the federal government is done by 10 men. As members of the Cabinet, they are the President's chief assistants. They head the main executive agencies of the government.

The Cabinet officers usually meet with President Eisenhower at the White House on Friday mornings. These are the 10 men and the departments they head:

The Department of State handles our relations with other countries. In carrying out foreign policy, the Department works for world peace and the best interests of the United States. Ambassadors and other officials, working with the Department, represent our nation abroad. Altogether, there are 29,500 employees at home and abroad.

John Foster Dulles, 68, is Secretary of State. A New York lawyer, he has been active in world affairs for many years. He helped to set up the United Nations after World War II, and served as an adviser to the State Department before becoming its chief. Since taking office in 1953, he has traveled over 280,000 miles on official business.

Many Americans feel that Dulles is doing a splendid job, and that his work has helped to keep peace and to stop the spread of communism. Others feel that his policies have been inconsistent and that he has made careless mistakes which have hurt our popularity abroad.

The Department of the Treasury, with about 80,000 employees, directs the collection of taxes, printing and coining of money, and payment of the government's bills. In peacetime, the Treasury operates the Coast Guard. Another branch of the Treasury is the Secret Service, which protects the President and his family, and guards against counterfeiting.

George Humphrey, 66, is Secretary of the Treasury. He was born in Michigan, but later moved to Ohio. He is a lawyer and businessman and has held several important government posts.

Supporters say his financial policies have helped to make most Americans more prosperous than before; critics contend that his policies benefit well-to-do people more than lower-income groups.

The Department of Defense directs the nation's armed services—the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marines. It employs approximately 1,000,000 civilian workers and supervises nearly 3,000,000 men and women in the armed forces.

Charles Wilson, 65, is Secretary of Defense. He was born in Ohio. While president of General Motors, which

makes military equipment along with cars and other items, he became familiar with defense problems.

Critics say that Wilson has placed too much emphasis on saving money, and that he has not developed our air power and guided-missile program as much as he should have to safeguard us against the possibility of communist attack. Supporters reply that he has given us a maximum of military strength for a minimum of money, and that he has made it possible, by eliminating large-scale waste, for our defenses to remain strong as long as necessary.

The Department of Justice gives advice on laws to the President and other top officials of the government.



John Foster Dulles
State



George Humphrey
Treasury



Charles Wilson
Defense



Herbert Brownell
Attorney General



Arthur Summerfield
Postmaster General

It supervises federal prisons. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is part of the Justice Department. Its total working force is over 30,000.

Herbert Brownell, 52, heads the Department as Attorney General of the United States. Born in Nebraska, Brownell became a prominent New York lawyer.

Supporters praise Brownell for doing a "fine" job in enforcing federal laws and in combating subversive groups. Critics say he has done all right along these lines, but they charge that he has occasionally used his office in the attempt to "smear" Democrats by inferring that they had been careless in permitting disloyal persons to hold public office.

The Post Office Department, handling U. S. mail, is the world's biggest business. Under the Postmaster General are about half a million employees and around 39,000 post offices, which distribute more than 50 billion pieces of mail each year. The Post Office also directs the U. S. postal savings system—one of the world's biggest banks.

Arthur Summerfield, 57, is Postmaster General. A native of Michigan, Summerfield was once head of a big automobile firm. He became interested in politics during the 1940's, and

served as Republican national chairman during the Eisenhower campaign.

Summerfield thinks that the Post Office, which consistently operates at a loss, should be put on a paying basis by increasing mailing rates. Those who oppose this view reply that the Post Office is a public service, not a commercial concern, and that raising postal rates would hurt many educational, charitable, and other organizations that send out a lot of mail.

The Department of the Interior, with more than 50,500 employees, has the big job of conserving our natural resources. The department has charge of national parks and certain other lands belonging to the government. It has the task of making safety rules

for mines, of looking after the well-being of the Indians, and of supervising U. S. territories.

Douglas McKay, 62, is Secretary of the Interior. He resigned as governor of Oregon to take the Cabinet post. An automobile dealer for many years, he has been in public service since about 1932.

Critics say McKay is too ready to sell public holdings to private firms so they can profit from them. Supporters reply that the Secretary merely carries out the orders of Congress and the President, and that he has performed his duties in a first-rate manner. McKay plans to resign soon to seek election as U. S. senator from Oregon.

The Department of Agriculture, with 55,600 employees, collects useful information on farm subjects and makes it available to farmers. It reports on crops, inspects meat, and carries on work to stamp out animal diseases and crop pests. It also encourages soil conservation. Most important, the Department directs our farm price-support program.

Ezra Benson, 56, of Utah, is Secretary of Agriculture. He has long been a leader in farm organizations.

Benson is often involved in controversy over farm policies. Many farmers think that price supports for their

crops should be higher than Benson and the administration believe they should. Many other farmers agree with the policies carried out by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The Department of Commerce has 44,400 workers. It seeks to encourage trade and help business. Through its Census Bureau, it collects facts about our population. Its Patent Office protects the rights of inventors.

The Bureau of Standards makes scientific tests which manufacturers and others find useful. The Department also contains the Civil Aeronautics Authority, which has charge of civilian flying.

Another branch is the Weather Bureau. The Coast and Geodetic Survey

makes maps and charts of our coasts, and surveys lakes and rivers.

Sinclair Weeks, 62, is Secretary of Commerce. Weeks is a Boston businessman who has long been active in Republican politics. He served briefly in the U. S. Senate during World War II.

In 1953, Weeks was involved in a dispute over a product for lengthening the life of a storage battery—a product his Bureau of Standards had tested and disapproved. That was the last controversy involving Weeks.

The Department of Labor sees that federal laws involving working conditions are obeyed. It helps to settle industrial disputes. A special bureau looks after the welfare of working women and young people. The total working force is about 5,000.

James Mitchell, 55, from New Jersey, is Secretary of Labor. During World War II, he worked on the problem of getting workers for defense plants. Afterwards, he was a department store executive, Assistant Secretary of the Army, and then, in 1953, Secretary of Labor.

Mitchell seems to get along well with both labor and management.

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is the newest in the executive branch of government. It supervises health programs and social security. The Office of Education is in this department. It has 38,000 employees.

Marion Folsom, 62, of Rochester, New York, is Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. Folsom had an important job with the Eastman Kodak Company for many years. Then he was a Treasury official.

Folsom's predecessor, Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, was under fire at the time the Salk polio vaccine was put into use. Folsom, however, has managed to avoid much criticism of himself.

—By TOM HAWKINS



Douglas McKay
Interior



Ezra Taft Benson
Agriculture



Sinclair Weeks
Commerce



James Mitchell
Labor



Marion Folsom
Health, Education, etc.

Career for Tomorrow - - - In Map Making

OVER a million maps a month are distributed by the 15 or so agencies of the federal government engaged in this work. The job of preparing these maps is done by persons trained in the little-known vocation of cartography or map making.

Your duties, if you decide on this field, will depend upon the specific branch of work you choose. In general, mapmakers collect all the available information of a given area and then draw up a map of it.

A **geographer** decides on the type of scale to be used in drawing a specific map, and supervises the work on the project.

The **aerial photographer** uses precision cameras and flies over the area to be mapped, clicking off pictures at split-second intervals.

The **photogrammetrist**, with the aid of complex equipment, prepares a map of overlapping pictures.

The **cartographic draftsman** makes the ink drawings of the maps.

The **topographic engineer** sees to it that the maps contain the proper place names and have city, county, and state boundaries on them.

Your qualifications should include a high degree of accuracy and ability in mathematics and the sciences. Artistic ability is also needed for some of the jobs in the field.

Your preparation, while in high school, should include courses in mathematics, the sciences, and draftsmanship. To qualify for an entry job in map making for the government, you must have high school or techni-

cal school training in mathematics and drafting.

For some posts, such as geographer, you will need college training in geography. Courses in surveying, geology, photography, and other technical subjects are also helpful in securing employment in map making.

The federal government generally



OUR ART EDITOR, Kermit Johnson, puts finishing touches on a large map to be used in this newspaper

has a policy of promotion from within. Hence, there are good opportunities for advancement if you are a willing worker, and if you make an effort to get some additional training in a technical school or college.

Job opportunities are expected to be good for some time to come. The United States Civil Service Commission, an agency that supervises Uncle Sam's personnel activities, says there are not nearly enough map makers to fill job openings with the federal government. Just now, federal agencies

are preparing a new set of maps of the entire country.

Federal offices that employ cartographers include the Air Force, the Army, Geological Survey, and the Coast and Geodetic Survey. Persons trained in this field are also employed by private firms which turn out geography textbooks, atlases, road maps, and other similar publications.

To get a job as a map maker with the federal government, you must pass a civil service examination. You can find out about these exams at your local post office or by writing to the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington 25, D. C. Specify the kind of job in which you are interested.

Your earnings, as a beginner with high school training in draftsmanship, is likely to be close to \$2,500 a year. Persons with advanced training usually start at \$3,500 annually. Earnings of experienced and well-trained map makers can go as high as \$12,000 or more a year, though most of them have incomes ranging from \$4,000 to \$7,000.

Women, as well as men, can find job opportunities in cartography.

Advantages include (1) jobs are fairly plentiful; and (2) there are good opportunities for advancement.

A disadvantage is the strain that comes from doing highly exacting work day after day.

Further information can be secured from the Civil Service Commission. Ask for "Cartographic Work in the Federal Civil Service," Pamphlet No. 40.

—By ANTON BERLE

News Quiz

Segregation Problem

1. Describe the "separate but equal" doctrine, as applied to racial matters.
2. During the disputes which led up to the Supreme Court's anti-segregation decree, what arguments were given for and against the "separate but equal" rule?
3. Name some states that have taken fairly rapid steps to merge their white and Negro school systems.
4. Describe the interposition resolutions that have been passed by certain state legislatures. State the reasoning behind such resolutions.
5. How do the opponents of interposition argue?
6. Name one of President Eisenhower's legislative proposals that might be sidetracked because of the segregation fight.
7. Briefly describe the "Declaration of Constitutional Principles" that has been issued by a group of southern congressmen.
8. What suggestion did Senator Humphrey put forth, shortly after this declaration was made public?

Discussion

Can you think of any policy or course of action that might help to ease racial tensions in America?

Information Program

1. Tell how the Voice of America set the record straight on 2 recent incidents involving our relations with the Soviet government.
2. Describe the operations of this broadcasting agency.
3. What are the principal areas which the Voice is most interested in reaching?
4. Why is it hard to know just how effective our radio programs are in making friends for the United States?
5. What evidence exists that our programs are heard behind the Iron Curtain?
6. What views do critics of our information program put forth?
7. Give briefly the opinions of those who defend the program.

Discussion

1. Based on your present knowledge, what do you think of our overseas information program?
2. Do you favor increasing funds—to the extent that President Eisenhower has requested—for this project next year? Why or why not?

Miscellaneous

1. Why is the Senate launching a probe of our air defenses?
2. Briefly tell about the activities of Congress within recent weeks.
3. Why have there been a number of demonstrations in Soviet Russia during the last several weeks?
4. Who is Iskander Mirza? What duties does he have?
5. Why is Oregon's primary election contest in the news?

References

"What Do We Say to the World?" *Saturday Review*, September 17, 1955. Group of articles on America's overseas information program.

"They Give Us A Good Name," by Theodore S. Reppner, *The Saturday Evening Post*, September 24, 1955. USIA personnel in Japan.

Pronunciations

Gujarati—gōō'jā-rā'tī
Iskander Mirza—īs-kan'dēr mūr'zā
Mohammad Ali—mōō-hām'mēd ā'lē
Nikita Khrushchev—nyī-kē'tuh krōōsh-chawf
Nikolai Bulganin—nē'kō-lī bōōl-gā'nīn
Tage Erlander—tā'gē ār-lān'dēr
Uzbek—ōōz'bēk

Historical Background - - Famous Quotations

JUST 181 years ago this month, on March 23, 1775, Patrick Henry rose to make what has since proved to be his most famous speech in the legislative hall of Colonial Virginia. Virginia, like the other American colonies of the time, was then trying to decide whether or not to break with the mother country of England and fight for independence.

There was a slight murmur of voices in the hall as Henry arose. Then he spoke words which became a rallying cry during the War for Independence—words we have cherished ever since:

"Is life so dear, or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty, or give me death!"

We remember and cherish many other challenging statements made by famous men during the course of our history. Here are a few of them:

"Stand your ground. Don't fire unless fired upon; but if they mean to have war, let it begin here!" With a firm, determined voice, John Parker gave these instructions to his little band of Minute Men. The men had been hastily assembled to fight the British at Lexington, Massachusetts, April 19, 1775.

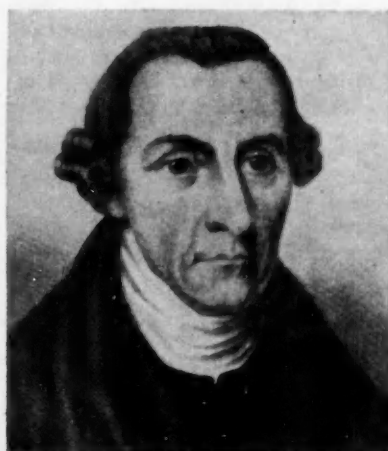
"I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country." These words have been an inspiration for Americans ever since they were spoken by Nathan Hale in 1776. Caught by the British while spying on them for General George Washington,

Hale made the stirring statement as he went to the gallows to be hanged.

"I have not yet begun to fight." Captain John Paul Jones is the author of these words. He commanded an American ship, the *Bonhomme Richard*, in a fight with the British vessel *Serapis*, September 23, 1779.

The *Serapis*, which was much larger and better armed than the *Bonhomme Richard*, called on the American ship to surrender. It was then that Jones shouted back: "I have not yet begun to fight." After a vicious battle, it was the *Serapis* that had to give up.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!" With these words, Daniel Webster, senator from Massachusetts, ended a stirring speech calling for all states to work as a team in building up our nation. The



PATRICK HENRY was an eloquent spokesman for liberty

address was delivered January 26, 1830, after a few senators had suggested that individual states should be permitted to ignore laws made by Congress if the states considered them to be wrong.

"Sir, I would rather be right than be President." Henry Clay, congressman from Kentucky, made this comment during a speech in 1850 after he was warned that certain of his ideas in favor of a strong national government would kill his chances for becoming President of the country.

"The world must be made safe for democracy. . . . It is a fearful thing to lead this great peaceful people into the most terrible and disastrous of all wars. But the right is more precious than the peace."

President Woodrow Wilson read these words to Congress in the spring of 1917, as he called for a declaration of war against Germany. On April 6, of that year, we entered the war. The fighting came to an end November 11, 1918. Germany was beaten.

"I shall return!" General Douglas MacArthur had these words on his lips when he reluctantly left Corregidor, an island fortress of the Philippines, as Japanese invaders swarmed over nearby areas in 1942. Three years later, General MacArthur returned, leading American troops to victory against Japan.

Every day, new additions are made to the long list of heroic words and deeds of Americans at home and abroad. They are part of our history, and are an inspiration to all of us.

—By ANTON BERLE